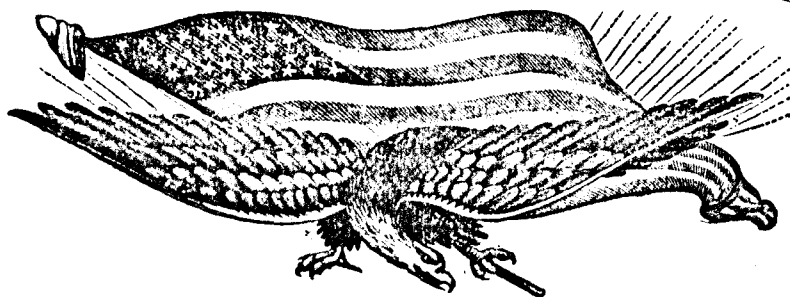


NATIONAL DEAF MUTE GAZETTE.



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THE National Deaf Mute Gazette

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WM. MARTIN CHAMBERLAIN, Editor,

OFFICE, ROOM 9, OLD SOUTH CHAPEL, SPRING LANE,
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ABOUT 500 FACTS ABOUT THE DEAF AND DUMB, CONTINUED.

LXIX. THE LOUISIANA COMPLICATIONS.

Mr. Flanders the new governor of Louisiana is much embarrassed by the emptiness of the state treasury. Capitalists will not loan the state money for current expenses in the present disorder and as taxes are payable in state notes which cannot be re-issued, there is no prospect of funds for months to come. Gov. Flanders has been notified that unless immediate provision is made for food the inmates of the deaf and dumb and insane asylums will be turned loose on the community. A like state of affairs exists with regard to the state prisoners. To prove the truth of the facts above mentioned, I have just seen a letter from Mississippi, saying that the Louisiana Institution for the deaf and dumb has closed, there being no money to carry it on any longer and that Mr. Martin, the principal has, in consequence, had to send the pupils home. The principal will probably take charge of the Blind Asylum at Jackson, Miss.

LXX. BROKE HIS HEART.

An old deaf and dumb gentleman, living near Washington City, paid his address to a deaf-mute lady till he asked her parents to let him have her, to which they replied "No." The poor deaf-mute was much disappointed and went home, where he was so much distressed that he broke his heart and died. The two deaf-mutes were uneducated, but were intelligent and could talk as well by signs as if they had attended school. The same lady was a few months ago, taken severely sick and lost her mind. It is, probably, old age which has deprived her of reason.

LXXI. CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.

A Western Justice, one day, ordered a witness to come up and be sworn. He was informed that the person was deaf and dumb. "I don't care," said the judge passionately, "whether he is or not. Here is the Constitution of the United States before me. It guarantees to every man the right of speech; and so long as I have the honor of a seat on this bench, it shall not be violated or invaded. What the Constitution guarantees to a man, he should have, I reckon."

LXXII. A DEAF AND DUMB BEGGAR.

A lady, whose memory Scotland still cherishes, was equally remarkable for kindness of heart and absence of mind. One day she was accosted by a beggar, whose stout and healthy appearance startled her into a momentary doubt of the needfulness of charity in this instance. "Why," exclaimed the good old lady, "you look well able to work." "Yes" replied the suppliant "but I have been deaf and dumb these seven years." "Poor man, what a heavy affliction," exclaimed the lady, at the same time giving him relief with a liberal hand. On her return home she mentioned the fact, remarking, "what a dreadful thing it was to be so deprived of such precious faculties!" "But how" asked her sister, "did you know that the poor man had been deaf and dumb for seven years?" "Why," was the quiet and unconscious answer "he told me so."

LXXIII. DR. PEET, AND "CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST."

In Sept. 1855, about one thousand sabbath school teachers from Massachusetts visited Dr. Peet's school. He introduced one of the his pupils, who gave, in the sign language, an account of Christ stilling the tempest. It was the most eloquent speech of the day. What an interesting time the sabbath school teachers must have had!

LXXIV. A QUIET WEDDING.

Two deaf-mutes were, sometime ago, married at Albany, N. Y. The *Argus* of that city said they appeared very happy although they "never told their love." [The *Argus* should have said "never spoke"]

LXXV. A MISSIONARY BECOMING DEAF AND DUMB.

Rev. Dr. Norman, formerly a missionary of the Episcopal Church to Western Africa, East India and China, settled in Texas, where he had the misfortune to become deaf and dumb, by a disease contracted there. He went to Cincinnati where he was, for some months, under medical treatment, but, not being satisfied, he went to New York in hopes of securing more efficient medical aid. By the use of a slate, his only means of conversation with men, he communicated to the Editors of the *Buffalo Courier*, whom he had stopped to visit on his way to New York, the following particulars of his eventful life. He was once able to preach in twenty-five different languages acquired in Europe, Asia and Africa, and had in his possession, books and manuscripts in thirty languages and dialects. In his travels he had been to the centre of Africa, to the mountains of the Moon and conversed with the worshippers of the Grand Lama, the Chinese philosophers, and the inhabitants of Thibet. He intended at a future day, if his health should be restored, to publish a narrative of his travels which I fear he has failed to do, as I am not informed whether any of his works has appeared in public. It was sad to see a man of his talents and acquirements rendered almost a burden to himself and his usefulness so much impaired by the loss of the faculties of hearing and speech. This occurred Nov. 1854.

LXXVI. A SCOLDING WIFE.

A deaf and dumb couple were married at Pittsburg sometime ago. The ceremony was performed by writing. They were wealthy and highly respectable. One of the papers of that city said, "There is no danger of the lady being a scolding wife."

LXXVII. MISS DIX, THE CELEBRATED PHILANTHROPIST.

One day, Miss Dix, while in Washington City, found a deaf and dumb girl who was deformed. Finding that she had been unable to obtain a place in the Northern Institutions, she informed Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy banker, of the destitute condition of the girl. He immediately handed her a check for a sufficient amount to maintain and educate the girl with the distinct condition that she should be taken to the Virginia Institution at Staunton. She was accordingly taken by Miss Dix to that institution where she is comfortably located and will, it is likely, remain till death.

LXXVIII. LAMENTATION.

The parents of a member of Parliament were both deaf and dumb, and, strange to say, they made a great lamentation over each child, as it was found to be able to hear. They were so very happy, they said, and their poor children would, after all, be only like every body else!

LXXIX. MASSIEU.

Massieu, a pupil of the Abbe Sicard, was born a peasant in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. His youth had been spent entirely in the employment of tending a flock without any attempt having been made to cultivate his reason up to the age of sixteen, when the Abbe took him into his school. He was strictly a man of the woods; that is, he was astonished and terrified at every thing he noticed, till he got used to it, before which all seemed to announce that he was incapable of any instruction, but afterwards he began to inspire his teacher with the most flattering hopes. After he had made a certain progress in the cultivation of language. One day the Abbe required of him a definition of *Time*. "It is a line," he replied, "which begins at the cradle and terminates in the grave."

To the question "What is Eternity?" he replied, "It is a day without yesterday or tomorrow; a line which has no end."

The Abbe enquired of him, "What is revolution in a state?" He answered, "It is a tree whose roots usurp the place of its trunk."

What do you understand by gratitude?" resumed the Abbe. "Gratitude," said his pupil, "is the memory of the heart."

When the existence and attributes of God were disclosed to Massieu, he said, with an enthusiasm which would have done honor to the genius and piety of Newton, "Ah, let me go to my father, to my mother, to my brothers, to tell them that there is a God." Afterwards he acquired very just notions of the Governor of the Universe. Prof. Clerc, after returning from a visit to France in 1836, related to me an incident about Massieu, his former teacher for a short time. He went to see him and found him rocking his child in a cradle, with his wife who was so young that she passed for his daughter, while he was old and bald.

LXXX. TRIAL OF A DEAF AND DUMB MAN.

About 1845, a deaf and dumb man, living in the Northern part of South Carolina, was, one day, hunting deer in company with his brother when he accidentally shot him dead. He was arrested and tried by the late Judge Butler, known as U. S. Senator from that State. On being informed of his acquittal, he jumped into the Judge's bench and embraced and kissed him. It must have been an affecting sight to all present. I had it from the judge myself, while we were at the National Bridge.

LXXXI. PRESIDENT MONROE'S GRAND-SON.

Some years ago, I was kindly shown over the mansion where President Monroe used to live, in Loudon Co., Va., more than forty miles west of Washington City. Its architecture pleased me and excited my admiration. The gentleman who owned it told me that a good many of the President's valuable paintings had been torn by a deaf and dumb man named Gouverneur, grandson of President Monroe. I was informed that he was so crazy that he had to be confined, in one of the Northern Lunatic Asylums, I believe, till he died. I was told that he said to his friends that he was Napoleon Bonaparte and that he was Emperor of the World. He received an education at the Penn. Institution.

LXXXII. MESMERISM.

At St. Johns, New Brunswick, a person, who was deaf and dumb has been made to speak and hear by the agency of Mesmerism. This is rather a hard story.

LXXXIII. BREACH OF PROMISE.

A deaf and dumb girl of Jefferson Co., Missouri, sometime since, recovered damages to the amount of three thousand dollars against a man of the same county for a breach of the marriage contract which she proved had been entered into between her and him by signs.

LXXXIV. A LITTLE INTERPRETER.

In London, sometime since, Mr. Rosser, a deaf-mute, read to a mute congregation the morning service of the Episcopal Church by signs with wonderful rapidity. A clergyman afterwards delivered an eloquent sermon from the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, which was conveyed to his audience, as he slowly proceeded, by a very little girl, only eight years of age, who, although not deaf and dumb was as conversant with the signs as the adult mutes present. Her pantomime was remarkably quick and graceful. At the close of the services, the deaf-mutes said they had understood with the utmost ease what the girl said. It was the cause of establishing a church for the Deaf and Dumb in London.

LXXXV. DEAF-MUTE CHILDREN.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the London Tavern, it appeared that 1,800 children had been so instructed in it as to be rescued from being burdensome to themselves or the country.

LXXXVI. A MUTE MAGNETIZED.

In Bangor, Me, a young deaf-mute named Tilden, had gained some information respecting magnetism, which was going ahead in that city, and applied to a doctor to be magnetized out of curiosity. The doctor succeeded in magnetizing him, and after several experiments, invited several of his friends to witness the motions of the magnetized mute. After the subject was placed in the magnetized state, with his eyes closed and a part of the time with his eyes bandaged, his limbs were attracted and placed in various positions at the will of the magnetizer. He would rise from the chair and approach the magnetizer at several paces distance and follow him about the room. He was placed in communication with another mute of his acquaintance and commenced conversation by signs, which soon become so rapid that they could not be read. During one of these conversations, he went on to describe, as he said, his brother's house in Lowell, Mass. At another time he described a beautiful grove with men and women walking. He did some other things which surprised all present.

LXXXVII. NEW LANGUAGE FOR MUTES.

At a sitting of the French Academy of Sciences in 1844, a report was offered describing a remarkable young man, a deaf-mute from his birth, who had himself discovered a much more simple language and one better fitted to aid the communication between the deaf and dumb than any other now in use. Without any other aid than that derived from a few lessons bestowed on him by a priest, he had succeeded in acquiring a knowledge of botany, philosophy, mechanics and mathematics, which had astonished the most distinguished scholars. This young man, named Divigan, was born at Caen and was twenty-eight years old. He was examined by a committee of the Academy, and the answers given by him to the questions proposed, proved highly satisfactory. [This is rather too bad; to say that there is a better way to teach deaf-mutes, and not tell us what it is.]

LXXXVIII. DR. GALLAUDET AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

In 1819, Dr. Gallaudet visited Cornwall, Conn, where he met twenty heathen from the South Sea Islands who were receiving instruction under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He conversed with them by signs, and they told him that they understood him with ease, and that not a few of the signs employed in the instruction of the deaf and dumb were about the same which their countrymen used to supply the deficiency of their own barren language. Not long after this interview, one of the heathen, named Thomas Hoppe, a native of Owhyhee, visited the Asylum at Hartford, where he was requested to attempt to express by the natural language of signs, some of his own feelings and ideas. He gave a circle of pupils around him a sketch of his history. In doing this, he occupied about an hour and secured the fixed attention and interest of the pupils. It was surprising to see the ingenuity and readiness with which he used the language of signs. A very considerable part of what he said, appears to have been fully understood by those to whom it was addressed.

LXXXIX. A DEAF-MUTE AUTHOR.

Otto Frédéric Kruse lost his hearing when six years old. In 1808 he entered the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Kiel, in Germany, but afterwards he removed with the school, to Sleswic. After completing his education, at Sleswic, he remained in the same school as

an assistant teacher till 1825, when he left, and was afterwards appointed a professor in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Bremen. He was so highly educated, that from a perusal of his writings, no one would suspect his misfortune. He wrote several works, among which was one upon the subject of the Deaf and Dumb in an uncultivated state, which work he dedicated to "His Majesty Frederic the Sixth, the distinguished benefactor of the deaf and dumb."

For the Gazette.

Mr. Gardiner Greene Hubbard's pamphlet, "The Education of Deaf-Mutes, shall it be by signs or by Articulation?"

Mr. Hubbard was led to investigate this subject by parental anxiety. His little daughter lost her hearing (by Scarlatina) at the early age of five. He says, "her articulation was very imperfect more so than that of most children. She knew most, but not all her letters" "Her vocal organs were weakened, her speech grew gradually more indistinct, and she became disinclined to talk. We were told by teachers of deaf-mutes that nothing could be done to *preserve* her speech, and that our only course was to send her, as soon as she should be old enough, to one of the Institutions and educate her as a deaf-mute. But she could speak, and, encouraged by what we heard from Dr. Howe of the German system, we determined to use every effort to retain what language she then had, and if possible, to add to it. Our task was arduous, and at times we were almost discouraged; but the results of four years of labor have assured us of success. Little Mabel has nearly as much language as children of her age, can speak so as to make herself understood, and can understand any one who will speak to her slowly and distinctly." Here is an example of perseverance worthy of the imitation of parents in like circumstances. We have known several children who became deaf as late in life, some of them probably better able to speak than "little Mabel," who subsequently lost this ability by disuse. The "teachers of deaf-mutes," whoever they were, who advised Mr. G. G. Hubbard that nothing could be done to *preserve* speech in such a case, were not of our way of thinking. This *preserving* speech, however, can in most if not all cases, be better done by judicious care in the family than in an Institution or school.

It were an ungracious task to enquire how far his parental feelings have led Mr. Hubbard to over-estimate the present proficiency of his daughter, and the prospect of final success afforded by the result of four years of "arduous" labor. Let us concede that she will, after four or five years more, become as skillful a reader on the lips as Miss Rogers' pupil, Roscoe Green, who is put forward as an example of what can be done in that way. Mr. Hubbard informs us, (p. 17) that a newspaper paragraph of 51 words was communicated to Roscoe, by the motions of his teacher's lips, in 6 minutes and 30 seconds, and he then wrote it from memory in two minutes and 30 seconds. That is—it took nearly three times as long for this remarkably expert reader to gather it from his own teacher's lips as to write it out afterwards. Many deaf-mutes and teachers of deaf-mutes could have spelled it distinctly on the fingers in *one minute*, perhaps less. In another place Mr. Hubbard tells us of a passage of 30 words being read (by spelling on the fingers) to Laura Bridgman in 35 seconds, and repeated by her in the same way in 30 seconds, about one second per word. There are very many deaf-mutes who can spell and read on the fingers as fast as that, (and converse by signs on *familiar subjects*, much faster.) Prof. Peet, of New York, can communicate to his wife, by spelling on the fingers, nearly every word of a sermon deliberately delivered; and we are told that the husband, mother and other most intimate friends of the late English authoress, Charlotte Elizabeth, (who was profoundly deaf from the age of nine or ten,)

could communicate to her by spelling on the fingers every word of a sermon or public address even by a rapid Irish speaker.

(I observe, by the way, that the English or two-handed manual alphabet, (used by Charlotte Elizabeth and Dr. Kitto,) though less convenient than our one-handed alphabet in many respects, yet admits of still greater rapidity of communication, with less fatigue to the muscles. I would advise those who are deaf, or have occasion to converse with the deaf, to familiarize themselves with both alphabets. Rapidity of communication might be promoted by a syllabic manual alphabet, such as the present writer proposed some years ago.)

To return, I ought in fairness to add that Roscoe Green seems capable of reading faster on the lips when he tries his best, and all the circumstances are favorable. Mr. Hubbard gives us a paragraph of 41 words, (so I make it, though by his count, he made it 44,) which Roscoe read from the lips and then wrote in a little less than five minutes. It could easily be written in less than two minutes, according to the rate at which he wrote the other paragraph, leaving three minutes for the reading on the lips. Now, any vivacious deaf-mute could spell or read it on the fingers in considerably less than one minute, and he must be a very slow and deliberate speaker who would require one minute to read it aloud. It is evident from these examples given by Mr. Hubbard himself that successful reading on the lips (beyond a few familiar words and phrases) must require frequent repetitions, and an unnatural slowness of utterance in the speaker.

These statements of Mr. Hubbard strikingly confirm that of Dr. Day, in his Report on European Articulating Schools, (Forty-Second New York Report, page 91.) "I was assured" says Dr. Day, that, "on an average," "at least double the time would be necessary to convey a connected discourse to a deaf-mute reading well on the lips, that would be required in communicating the same thought by the manual alphabet." Of course there are exceptions; *a very few* can follow a conversation addressed directly to them, with little more than the ordinary *deliberate* rate of utterance. But it is most unwise to take rare exceptions as a mark for ordinary attainment. How many chess players can expect ever to attain Morphy's or Paulsen's faculty of playing and winning eight or ten games of chess simultaneously, without seeing the boards? How many gymnasts will be able to lift a ton and a half with Dr. Windship, or to cross Niagara on a tight rope, carrying another man, like Blondin?

Is this ability to read on the lips with an average rapidity of half that of the manual alphabet, such an ability as will enable deaf-mutes to attend church, and catch enough of the very words of the preacher to understand his discourse, even if the deaf-mute be favored with the seat nearest the pulpit? What *audience* will endure such slow speaking and deliberate *mouthings* in the preacher, as will enable the deaf-mute to catch a few words?

I know not whether Mr. Hubbard interdicts the use of the manual alphabet with his daughter. I should conjecture that he did, since he tells us that Miss Rogers was obliged to interdict the use of it altogether in order to make her first pupil submit to the labor of acquiring an expertness in reading on the lips, and we know the German teachers of articulation also interdict the use of the manual alphabet, for a like reason. The pupils, finding it not only a more convenient, distinct and certain mode of communication, but even more rapid, in most cases, prefer it to articulation and labial reading.

Assuming that Mr. Hubbard does not give his little girl practice in the manual alphabet, we would suggest to him that:—

From his account of her, she will not probably prove one of the rare exceptional cases of wonderful quickness in labial reading, and can only hope for about the average rate or not much more, that is,

(except in the case of very familiar phrases and single words,) about half the rapidity of the manual alphabet. Yet she can probably attain the full average of spelling and reading on the fingers by the manual alphabet. (The present writer cannot read on the lips at all, yet can read spelling as fast as the average.)

Hence, for her, (and there are many other children in her situation,) the "arduous" labor of several years has served but to give her a mode of communication which is inferior to the manual alphabet, that could have been acquired with far less labor, in almost every respect.

1. In being slower.
2. In requiring a more painful effort of attention.
3. In being impracticable at a distance or in a faint light that do not prevent the use of the manual alphabet.

Reading on the lips has this *one* advantage, that there are more people who can speak deliberately than can spell on their fingers. But I very much doubt if the little girl will find her social enjoyments increased or *her mental activity favored* by being confined to such a tedious and uncertain mode of communication, merely in order to be able to exchange a few commonplaces with a wider circle of acquaintances, and I would ask Mr. H. if she will not often wish and *need* to exchange a few words across the room,—across the street,—from one alley to another in the garden,—from the window to a friend without,—from one carriage to another at a little distance, etc., and not only to converse by daylight or full gas or lamplight, but in twilight, or moonlight, or even starlight,—sometimes even it is necessary to exchange a few words in the dark. In a multitude of cases and circumstances, when a few words or signs will gratify curiosity, prevent going in a wrong track, avoid misunderstanding, relieve anxiety, or give warning of danger,—signs or the manual alphabet can be used when the distance or want of light will make reading on the lips either totally impracticable or too uncertain to be relied on.

While therefore, we commend all effort to *preserve* the articulation of a child that learned to speak before it became deaf, and would not discourage the attempt to practice it in reading on the lips, we think it unwise to reject the use of signs and spelling on the fingers in order to compel the child to practice reading on the lips. The more vivacious and quick of perception will learn to read on the lips tolerably well, even if they prefer and are permitted to use the manual alphabet, and those that are not naturally of very quick perceptions will never be able to read on the lips as *fast* even, much less as certainly, as they could receive the same communication in signs or by the manual alphabet.

I have not time nor space to consider other matters treated of in Mr. Hubbard's pamphlet. I can merely say a few words on the effort to disparage the sign language, mainly the result of a trial at Hartford of the ability of the most advanced class to reproduce, in words, a paragraph translated for them from words into their own language of signs. They did not succeed very well; but it was by no means a fair test; for the paragraph embodied terms both of thought and expression with which they had had no opportunities of becoming familiar. It was just such a test as would be the freely translating into English an idiomatic piece of French, referring to French customs we know little or nothing of, and then requiring a student in French to translate it back into that language. It is a hundred to one he would not hit on either the turn of expression or even the words of the original. No such labor of translation was imposed on Roscoe Green. His only task was to catch and repeat the very words, whether he understood the point of the paragraph or not.

Had the Hartford teacher used what are technically called *methodical signs*, a sign, that is, for every word, in the order of the words, the translation into signs might have been made in much less time,

and the class would have reproduced the passage with verbal accuracy, but some of them at least, might have written as children who hear say their catechisms, with a very imperfect idea of what the paragraph meant. As it is, their translations did not even show, in all cases, how much they understood, but how successful they were in expressing unfamiliar ideas in a language that is for them only the language of books and newspapers, not of familiar conversation.

For the advantages of using signs, I refer to Dr. Peet's last Report. (Forty-eighth New York Report, p. 36 to 38.) The passage is worthy of being read and pondered on. It embodies sound philosophy, eloquently expressed.

"It is surprising that such an acute intellect as that of the reputed author of the report in question [Dr. Howe] should have failed to perceive that the one great advantage which children who hear possess over the deaf and dumb is in their facility of early mental and moral development, and of early acquisition of knowledge, and that this facility depends on the possession of a language whose elements cling naturally to the memory, waken the innate sympathies of our nature, and flow with and help along the rapid current of thought. For those who hear, speech possesses a natural fitness to serve as an instrument of thought as well as a means of communication. For the deaf and dumb who were born so, or became such before they learned to speak, articulation is *unnatural*. Under the most unfavorable circumstances it is acquired, painfully, laboriously and reluctantly. Instead of addressing that sense [hearing] which, in our wonderful cerebral organization furnishes the chief medium of consciousness and of the machinery of reasoning, it is for the deaf and dumb addressed only to the eye and touch—to them it presents only a very fleeting and indistinct alphabet for words, as articulations are, for those who never heard, more difficult to remember, more difficult to repeat, even mentally, than words under the forms of the manual alphabet or writing. With us, and with those technically called *semi-mutes*, the written word only recalls the spoken word. With the deaf mute taught to articulate the articulation seems to recall and lean upon the written form or some other visible sign. We are told by the distinguished advocate of articulation [Dr. Howe] that 'the very vicariousness of the finger alphabet is objectionable.' A consideration of first principles will show that the mere visible and tangible motions of the organs, awakening no reminiscences of sounds that once thrilled the sensorium and *vivified* the articulation, are for the true deaf and dumb as vicarious as the manual alphabet, while they are much less distinct.

From this it results that we should inquire not only what is the most convenient medium of communication between our deaf-mute pupils and their friends who hear and speak, but still more earnestly, what is for them the best means of early and rapid intellectual and moral development. Reason would decide from causes previously known, and experience has abundantly confirmed the decision that this development will be more rapid, more apt to raise the deaf-mute youth to the intellectual level of the youth who hears, if, like the latter, he is permitted to use a *natural* language, one whose elements cling to his memory by natural affinity, which imparts that stimulus, excited by free competition and collision with other minds, to all the springs of mental activity, and favors that warmth of eloquence that stamps itself in the memory and makes the knowledge acquired a treasure and a joy forever.

Such a medium of early development and cultivation, of free social enjoyment, of stimulus to mental activity, of the all of eloquence and poetry that the unfortunate deaf-mute can enjoy, is presented by the improved and cultivated language of signs, and by no other instrument available to the true deaf and dumb. Laborious and painful instruction in the indistinct, labial and guttural alphabet cannot supply its place. Even the manual alphabet, though far more distinct and certain than articulation, lags far behind the language of signs in that rapidity of communication which gives zest to social intercourse and trains the mind to rapidity of thought [still more] in that natural affinity to the memory which favors the earliest and most rapid acquisition of knowledge and development of the faculties, and [most of all] in that graphic power of eloquence which vivifies the imagination and warms the feelings."

In transcribing this eloquent passage I have taken the liberty to add, in brackets, a few explanatory words, some of which, I have been informed, supply omissions of the printer.

In the light of this true philosophy of deaf mute instruction, the anxious parents of deaf-mutes will see that they will best promote the intellectual development and social happiness of their unfortunate children by giving them opportunities of acquiring an improved dialect of signs, and even for those who learned to speak before becoming deaf, I am persuaded their social enjoyments and intellectual activity will be greater if their friends take pains to practice in signs and the manual alphabet than if they endeavor to restrict the child to articulation and reading on the lips. Most of them will continue to speak to those who readily understand them, because for them speech is a natural and convenient mode of communication. But all of them will find, in many circumstances, signs and manual spelling more certain and convenient than reading on the lips. J. B. B.

TALLADEGA, ALA., April 29, 1867.

On Saturday I went to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum which is located at this place. It is beautifully situated on ground sufficiently high to give a commanding view—extending on the North to Blue mountain, whose dim outline could be plainly traced even through the haze of the warm afternoon on which we looked for it. The building is a very fine one and quite imposing, especially as seen at some distance. It was originally erected by the A. F. and A. M. for a Masonic school, but that having proved a failure the M. E. Church purchased it. They in turn being unable to keep up a school sufficient to make their payments, it was purchased in 1860 for an Asylum for Deaf-mutes, an appropriation of \$56,000 having been made by the state for that purpose. This was the first institution of the kind in the state and now the attempt is being made by Dr. Johnson, Superintendent, to add an institution for the blind, to this for the Deaf and Dumb, since I understand there is none now in the state.

This school for the mutes was first started by Dr. J. H. Johnson as a private enterprise, and as such was carried on till it was adopted by the state at the time I have mentioned. Soon after, the war commenced, and during this fiery ordeal, the number of pupils dwindled down to eight. Part of the time during the war the asylum building was used as head-quarters by the officers of our army. Now the school numbers some twenty-five pupils, and has besides two blind scholars, which number will be increased as accommodations for them can be enlarged.

Dr. Johnson has an assistant in Mr. John Hogue, a deaf-mute of great intelligence, who also has charge of the industrial department, where the boys are taught to make shoes. A class under this latter gentleman was called out, and placed at the black-boards, where they acquitted themselves well in expounding sentences and the like. Some cases of progress are quite remarkable, and particularly one of a boy of some twelve years old, who came out with a good deal of snap, and assaulted the black-board as though he would take it by storm. He wrote very well, though I am informed he knew nothing of letters either in books or on his fingers two months ago! If that is so his progress has been wonderful. The same is true of two little girls with wild black eyes who are said to have begun in January last. One of these girls it is said would ride any calf or colt on her father's plantation, and was a sort of wild girl, holding the negroes in awe through their superstitious fear of her infirmity. From the appearance of her eyes I saw no reason to doubt that she would be up to any kind of mischief. She is about twelve years old.

The grounds about the Institute are very beautifully arranged, though the elms and maples are unfortunately set in regular rows, that are such from whichever point you see them. The war with its army wagons has cut up the grounds pretty badly, and it will take time and money to wipe out these scars.—*Correspondent of Clearland O. Leader.*

There is a deaf and dumb man in Georgia who has been ordained a preacher. He has his text read out and his pantomime is said to be exceedingly intelligible and eloquent.

From the Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

THE SEMI-CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

I wrote to you a few days since giving an account of the examination of the youngest and also of the more advanced classes in the New York Institution. I now propose to give some account of the proceedings of Wednesday, including the semi-centenary.

In the morning the pupils, to the number of about four hundred, were assembled in the spacious and beautiful chapel of the Institution, adorned for the occasion with arches and wreaths of evergreens and flowers. The business first in order was the decorating the pupils with badges for good conduct and diligence in study. These badges were formed of ribbons, marking eight grades of merit, the lowest grade being a narrow purple ribbon, and the highest grade a wide blue ribbon. I was pleased to see that the "black list," who received no ribbon, was very small as well as disconsolate, while a large proportion, especially of the girls, with sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks, bore away the wide blue ribbon. Handsomely engraved diplomas were next presented, as testimonials of good conduct and scholarship, to the pupils who had completed their course of instruction, and one young lady, Miss Isabella Vandewater, judged to have shown superior excellence in all her studies, was made the happy recipient of a gold medal.—Minor testimonials were also given according to merit.

One of the graduating members of the High Class, A. G. Dewland, delivered a Valedictory. This he had written out, and his teacher read it aloud, for the benefit of the hearing part of the assembly, while at the same time he read it himself to his fellow-pupils in their own language of signs. The two readings went on together without either hindering the other. Referring to the fact that the Principal elect comes into his office on a semi-centenary, he gracefully expressed the hope that the full centenary, when it comes, may find the Institution still prospering under his care. May we be there to see it, and you to print an account of it.

Prof. D. E. Bartlett, for many years a teacher in the New York Institution, now filling a similar position at Hartford, now came forward, and afforded to the deaf-mute portion of the assembly a rare intellectual treat, in an extempore speech in their own language of signs, of which Mr. Bartlett is one of the best masters living. Throwing himself, with wonderful power of expression, into the character of a Rip Van Winkle, who has slept during all the years since he was a teacher in the old Institution in Fifth Street, he brought vividly before every eye the great changes of those fifteen or twenty years.

The morning ceremonies were witnessed by a comparatively thin assemblage besides the four hundred pupils of the Institution; but early in the afternoon a tide of visitors set in—former pupils of the Institution, some having their wives and children with them; parents and friends of deaf-mutes; men of letters and philanthropists. The Chapel, spacious as it is, was soon crowded. The portion of the assembly who could hear, now had a rare intellectual feast. For the benefit of the deaf-mute portion, their devoted friend, Rev. Dr. Galaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, and one of the Directors of the Institution, made a running translation into signs of the several papers read and eloquent addresses made, including the opening prayer by Rev. Dr. Vinton, a paper of historical and statistical details, by Mr. B. R. Winthrop, the worthy President of the Institution, and a stirring extempore address by the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.

The great feature of the occasion was the address of the retiring Principal, Dr. Peet. It embodied an eloquent and lucid exposition of the principles on which the true system of deaf-mute instruction should be founded, namely; that a language of words is not and cannot be made for them a *natural*, a *vernacular* language; for the mind recognizes no fitness in words, unconnected with the tones of the voice that ring or once rang in the ears, to serve as the instruments of thought and the machinery of reasoning, as spoken words do for us. It is only a language of graphic gestures and expressions of the countenance that can become for deaf-mutes a *natural*, a *vernacular* language. They learn such a language spontaneously, by mere observation and imitation of those who use it, as children who hear learn

speech. By the aid of this language alone, can their mental and moral faculties be developed early and rapidly—by its means alone can they enjoy the graphic power and kindling glow of eloquence. A deaf-mute in the society, or attending the public meetings of those who hear, receives from the kindness of a friend at most some crumbs and crusts, and merely dry bones from the intellectual feast. A deaf-mute in a society where all understand signs, feels himself among equals. Thought flashes with electric rapidity from mind to mind. Each relates in turn some incident, or describes some absent scene in a graphic pantomime, which makes all present feel in the vivid presence of the reality. Flashes of wit, of a different kind from that of speech, but not less keenly appreciated, move the whole circle to merriment. And if it is a religious meeting, the more gifted leader in exhortation, prayer, praise or thanksgiving, will carry with him into those higher regions of devotion, where the heart glows with a Saviour's love, and the eye catches glimpses of the New Jerusalem, the souls of a whole deaf-mute congregation, every one of whom, sitting with the audience of an eloquent preacher, would mark the kindling faces around him with vain longings, and feel himself left far behind in the cold and the dark.

Dr. Peet eloquently described the priceless value of this language of signs for that less gifted portion of the pupils who can only learn to understand written language imperfectly, but understand the language of signs perfectly, and who can receive in signs that full religious instruction which is inaccessible to them in words. In their darkened state, they shrink in agony from the ghastly form of death, and cherish a vague hope of perpetual life on earth; here they first learn that He from whose sepulchre the angel rolled back the stone has opened to them, as to all children of Adam, the gate of immortality at which the passport is faith. After a brief summary of the results of thirty-seven years of labor, and a few well chosen words of counsel to the Directors, the Principal elect, and the other teachers, advising them to labor in concert and harmony and above all things to win the love of their pupils, in order to excite their enthusiasm in the difficult pursuit of knowledge; and to the pupils, exhorting them not to waste the precious opportunities of education accorded them, he concluded in these eloquent terms:

"Within these walls, I trust, in years to come, as in years past, to hundreds of deaf-mutes light will break out of darkness, revealing the long hidden wonders of nature and art; the intellect, awakened from its winter torpor, will rejoice in its new and active life; the affections and hopes of our common humanity, long chilled and crushed to earth, will here learn to go forth rejoicing in a clear vista of futurity—a vista pointing to social usefulness and domestic happiness, and closing with that bright dawning of a better life of which the hope takes the sting from death. In that closing vision will rise the form of him who said to the poor deaf-mute, *Ephphatha*. At his touch again the long sealed ears open, not as now to jarring sounds, but to the eternal melodies of Heaven."

Among the invited guests present were the Rev. Collins Stone, the present able Principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, and Rev. Wm. W. Turner, formerly Principal of that Asylum. Mr. Turner was associated with Dr. Peet several years at Hartford, nearly half a century ago (in fact, they two are the Nestors of deaf-mute instruction in America), and he now gratified the assemblage with some interesting remarks, embracing reminiscences of those old times. By the way, Mr. Turner has met with a curious fate at the hands of the newspaper reporters, of whom there were three present, representing the *Herald*, the *Times* and the *Tribune*. The next morning the *Times* had his name as Rev. Dr. Winslow, the *Herald* as Rev. Dr. Gilroy, both names wholly unknown to us. Mr. Turner is a worthy man and a valuable friend to the deaf and dumb. He deserves to go down to posterity by his own name.

After the close of the proceedings, many of the audience remained to witness very interesting exercises by some of the pupils. Being asked what is the use of keeping anniversaries, one of them replied by remarking, among other instances, that the observation of the Christmas anniversary was an occasion of happy enjoyment we did not like to lose; and that the Fourth of July fosters the spirit of Freedom. Another said that the principal use of such an anniversary as they were holding was to convince the public that the education of the deaf and dumb was not as impossible as the finding of the philosopher's stone.

One beautiful girl recited in graceful pantomime a poem on the deaf and dumb by Fitz Hugh Ludlow; a scene to remind one of Roscius, rendering into pantomime all the high thoughts and graceful turns of expression of Cicero or Horace. It is only through their own language of signs, as Dr. Peet told us in his address, that deaf-mutes can feel the power of poetry and eloquence.

Mr. Bartlett related by signs and the deaf-mutes wrote out an anecdote of a little deaf-mute boy in the Institution, who, being told by his teacher that cats could not read, write or count, eagerly replied that cats could count, and related in proof an instance of his cat at home missing one of her four kittens and finding it after a long search.

To-day, Thursday, the Institution is in as great a commotion as a hive about to swarm. Hundreds of trunks and boxes are being labelled and carried to the railroad or steamboat, and teachers are "busy as bees" marshaling the pupils into companies, according to the routes they are to take to reach home for the vacation; and impressing on the younger ones by signs, (as words would not answer for them yet,) what they are to do to prevent being lost on a journey often of several hundred miles, at the other end of which anxious friends are awaiting them. Each pupil takes home an excellent Farewell Letter from the retiring Principal, embodying advice by following which they will secure health, happiness, competence, and respect in Society, and another paper, headed "Hints for Vacation," showing how to improve every opportunity of acquiring knowledge and practice in written language. After two months of home enjoyments, they will return to their studies with reinvigorated bodily and mental powers.

J. R. B.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

FANWOOD vs FORT LEE.

On Saturday the 15th day of June last, a most exciting and interesting game came off between these two clubs, on the grounds of the former. The Fanwoods are composed wholly of pupils of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, their opponents being a club from the vicinity of Fort Lee, N. J. almost opposite the Institution.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the game commenced and opened favorably for the Fanwoods, they taking the lead, and keeping it till the seventh inning, when it began to rain and the Umpire wisely closed the game, the score standing 57 to 22 with the Fanwoods at the bat and none out. The fielding was admirable, especially on the part of the Fanwoods, who distinguished themselves far beyond the expectation of their friends by their splendid catching and batting. Mr. F. E. Robinson pitched better than he had ever done before, sending the ball swiftly and taking care that his opponents should not make any high knocks. His fly catching was truly beautiful.

Mr. R. Hughes at S.S. and Mr. Winslow at 1st Base were the only other players especially deserving credit; the one stopping balls that were evidently meant to go over his head, and throwing them with exact aim and swiftness; the other catching them with great precision as if he were "start" himself.

In one of his strikes, Winslow came home in fine style, and when he neared the Home Base, he sprang over heels head over the base, thus taking Mr. Mamix of the opposite club by surprise, so that when he recovered, Winslow had secured a home run and was reposing himself quietly on the grass. In the fourth inning, the Fort Lee's changed their "pitcher," (Mr. Hooper taking the place of Mr. Meeks,) but it proved of no advantage as the one's slow and the other's fast pitching had no appreciable effect on the splendid batting of the Fanwoods.

The result of the game of the 15th ult. will be seen more clearly by the following score:

FANWOODS.		OUTS	RUNS.	FORT LEES.		OUTS	RUNS
Robinson, pitcher,	2	7		Mamix, catcher,	0	5	
Gardner, catcher,	2	9		Ross, short stop,	4	1	
Winslow, 1st base,	0	7		T. Burdett, 1st base,	3	2	
Dewland, 2d base,	1	8		J. Burdett, 3d base,	3	2	
Bull, 3d base,	3	5		Hooper, left field,	2	3	
P. Witschief, right field	2	6		Bookstover, 2d base,	3	1	
Hughes, short stop,	0	8		Past, right field,	1	4	
McCarthy, center field,	4	4		Meeks, pitcher,	3	2	
Van Tassel, left field,	4	3		Van Guilder, center field,	2	2	
	18	57			21	22	

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
FANWOODS.—	8	4	6	8	12	15	4* — 57.
FORT LEES.—	3	0	2	1	1	7	8 — 22.

*The Fort Lee surrendered a ball to the victors.

Home Runs.—Fanwoods, 14; Fort Lees, 6.

Fly Catches.— " 4; " 0.

Scorers, Messrs. W. F. Burdett, of the Fort Lee, and S. M. Brown, of the Fanwood.

Umpire, General Jarline, of New Jersey.

Time of game, three hours and fifteen minutes.

A SPECTATOR.

FARMERS COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

Many farmers, especially those who have low meadows along river bottoms, are busy with their hay-making through a great part of this month. It is always best to cut all the grass that you think will pay for mowing. The farmer who has hay to spare in the spring will have a great advantage over those who have to buy. If the price should not be such as to tempt him to sell he will be enabled to keep his horses and cattle up in the spring till the grass has a good start, perhaps to provide against a possible deficiency in the next years crop.

Oats are generally ripe about the beginning of this month; no other grain requires more care than oats in harvesting. If put in the mow too green, it is more apt to heat and spoil than any other grain; hence the musty smell of so much of the oats in the market. If it be necessary to put it in the barn before quite dried, it should be packed loosely, and the heap turned over within two or three days.

Turnips may do pretty well on good ground, sowed the fore part of this month, after onions, peas, early potatoes or grain, thus getting two crops from the same ground.

When your hurry of hay-making is over, employ your spare time in cutting up briars and bushes. August is the best time to kill bushes. Beat sprouts off the stumps with the back of an axe, beating off the bark of the stump with them.

If you have any swamps on your premises, take a dry time to haul out the muck for manure. In many cases this deposit of muck has been increasing for centuries, and is now a mine more profitable to work than many a gold mine.

Look after your sheep, and if they are tormented by flies that seek to lay their eggs in the sheep's noses, protect them by smearing their noses with tar. Some advise to mix a little fine salt with tar and put it where the sheep can get at it, and in getting the salt they will get tar enough on their noses to keep off the flies.

If your bees seem to be idle and to lie outside their hives, it is a sign the hives are full, and you should put a box over the hive, if you left a hole in the top, if not under it, with holes in the top of the box, in the hope that the bees will fill the box with honey, so that you can get your supply of honey without killing the bees in the fall. Sometimes, however, the bees will refuse to be taxed in this way, and the boxes remain empty.

Caution your boys not to overstrain themselves by the ambition natural to boys to keep up with men in harvest time. Many a boy has permanently disabled himself, or checked his growth by thus overstraining himself. And I may add many a fine horse has been ruined by being over-driven or over-loaded. I once knew of a very good horse who was lamed for life by being driven into a barn before a yoke of oxen drawing a load of hay. The oxen shied and held back. The horse strained himself by a desperate pull, and was never worth one quarter so much afterwards. That one pull reduced his value from a hundred dollars to less than twenty.

Bathing is good for the health in summer; but going into cold water too warm, or staying in too long are both injurious. The former often brings on dangerous disorders; the latter induces a general weakening of the system.

J. R. B.

EDITORIAL.



The chief subject of conversation among the deaf-mutes of this city at present, is the Convention to be held in New York City during the present month. Quite a number of them will attend and we hear of more from places beyond us who will also go. On the whole, we think New England will be respectably represented, in numbers at least, at what promises to be a gathering of uncommon size. We recommend to all who can do so to attend. All will be fully repaid for going, as the occasion is one of more than ordinary interest. We call attention to "Hints for the August Convention" on another page and earnestly request all to follow them.

We, personally, look forward to the Convention with anticipations of much pleasure and profit. The Committee of Arrangements are gentlemen who understand their business and they will be aided by the officers of the Institution in making all things convenient, pleasant and comfortable for those who may attend.

We would request our correspondents, contributors and friends to send us their favors for the Sept. No. as early as possible, as we wish to get out the paper so early as to enable all but the more distant subscribers to receive it before either they or we start to attend the Convention.

We shall do all we can at the Convention to secure additional correspondents and contributors, both regular and occasional, and to otherwise increase the circulation, interest and usefulness of the GAZETTE. We shall, of course, give our readers as complete an account of the convention proceedings, the presentation ceremonies, the incidents and other interesting features of the occasion as possible.

We hope to see many of our old friends at the gathering and to make many new ones for both the GAZETTE and ourself.

Our California correspondent and efficient agent, Mr. Oliver Badger, writes us that Mr. Calvin Wall, a deaf-mute, while crossing the Plains with an emigrant train, which contained several other deaf-mutes, had a quarrel or difficulty with a hearing comrade about a mule, and, shortly afterwards, while walking outside of the camp, was shot and killed by the man, who said he mistook Wall for an Indian in the twilight. This did not agree with his assertion, made a few days before, that he could tell an Indian as far as he could see him, at any time of day or night. He was taken into custody, but we are not informed what was done to him. Mr. Wall had a wife and three children with him, who kept on to California.

The pupils of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb lately gave an exhibition before the Teachers' Institute, which was very interesting and served to stimulate the greatly increasing interest in deaf-mute education which is felt in that State. The fact that the meeting of the Institute was attended by school teachers from all parts of the State was taken advantage of by the principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution to make each individual from abroad, in some sort, an agent to spread the information that deaf-mute children could be educated, and that there was an institution for that

purpose in San Francisco, and also to transmit to the principal the names, ages and residence of such deaf and dumb children as might be resident in their respective districts or might come to their knowledge in other places.

Wm. Neely, after spending sometime in San Francisco, has returned to Virginia City, Nevada. He intends returning after settling his affairs there and taking up his residence in San Francisco, the deaf-mute population of which city appears to be rapidly increasing. Mr. G. A. Atkinson and wife, now of Marysville, Cal., are among the prospective residents of San Francisco.

The St. James Sunday School Scholars, of San Francisco, with their teachers, relations and friends, had a grand pic-nic on May 18th last. They went by the Steamer to Sancelito, Marin Co., a very pleasant place and extremely well suited for pic-nic purposes. The general management of things was in the hands of Wm. G. Badger, Esq. but the resident mutes of the city of both sexes, got up an excursion on their own account and united with the Sunday School. There were graduates present from Conn., New York, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. The mute excursion was under the management of Mr. Oliver Badger, whose arrangements were admirably made and all things were convenient and agreeable. Mr. Badger procured a large tent which they carried with them and under which, after their arrival, they spread the good things they had brought and enjoyed themselves heartily.

After the collation, toasts and sentiments were indulged in for some time. The Sunday School; Wm. G. Badger, Esq; the National Guard, through whose generosity the tent was procured; Mr. Oliver Badger, the Committee of arrangements for their own immediate wants, and the GAZETTE were all remembered.

The Steamer returned for the party at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, all too soon for those composing it, most of whom, however, carried reminders with them of the good time they had had.

All arrived at their homes without accident, and now look forward to the next Annual Picnic with pleasant anticipations.

Some of our Readers may know more or less of the mutes who took part in the excursion. We give all the names furnished us. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Crandall; Mrs. Jane A. Atkinson; Miss — Cornell; Mr. Joseph L. Hauser; Mr. Henry Frank; and Mr. Oliver Badger.

We desire to obtain the names, residences, occupation &c., &c., of as many deaf-mutes as possible, in all parts of the country, and will feel much obliged to all who will send us the necessary particulars. We will frankly state our reasons for this.

We desire to get together in a compact, systematic and convenient manner for reference, as many names and facts as possible, so that, in time to come, any one wishing to know the where-about of any mute individual, or any other particulars will be quite likely to obtain them by writing to us and stating the information desired.

The first meeting of the Clarke Institution for Deaf-Mutes was to have been held at Northampton, Mass., on the 15th of July and we look with considerable interest for some report of the proceedings.

We have in type and intended to insert in this number, a letter from one of the Trustees of the above Institution, which gives a very fair idea of the progress made and the views entertained by those having the matter in charge, but it is crowded out and laid over to next month.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Cullingworth on our last page. We have received specimen copies of his portraits of Gallaudet and Clerc which are truly life-like and ought to be in the possession of every deaf-mute in the land.

SERVICES BY THE BOSTON DEAF-MUTE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS J. CHAMBERLAIN.

On Saturday, July 20, the sad news reached our office that Mr. T. J. CHAMBERLAIN, a well-known deaf-mute, resident in Washington, D. C., but a native of Bangor, Me., was dead, and his remains would arrive in this city at night. Measures were immediately taken to hold appropriate services and suitably notice the occasion by the mute Association. Prof. D. E. Bartlett was sent for, he being in the vicinity, and came accordingly. The news was rapidly circulated, and when Sunday morning arrived, in spite of a rain storm, there was a large number present. The real commemorative services were not to take place till 5 o'clock, P. M., to enable a relative of the deceased to take part in them, and others to attend.

Prof. Bartlett, therefore, devoted the morning hour to prefatory and preparatory exercises. He based his remarks on the words "Be still, and know that I am God."

When God speaks, it is well for man to be silent. God speaks to man in various ways—in the storm and in the calm; in the beautiful works of nature and in the whirlwind which lays them waste; in the blessings he bestows and in taking them away; in all these he speaks to men, but still oftener and more continuously does he speak to them by the still small voice of the spirit. Contrasting the full flush of health and the helplessness of death, let us learn that there is but a step from the one to the other, and act accordingly in preparing for the last great change. The fledgling in its nest quickly grows to be a bird, spreads its wings and flies away. Just so the infant soon becomes a man and then dies and his soul flies to another world. "Man dieth, and where is he," asks Job. He does not answer himself; he asks the same question to which Cicero, Plato, Demosthenes and other heathen philosophers sought an answer. They lived and died without a clear reply to these questions, although they did have the feeling that this life was not the end of man: human nature, even in its heathen state, revolted at the idea of the end of its life being like that of the beasts of the field. Let us thank God that we have an all-sufficient answer to the question in the Bible, and that we *know* there is a better world and eternal life beyond the grave.

At the appointed time in the afternoon the mutes again assembled, together with some relatives of the deceased who were in the city. Prof. Bartlett and the Rev. Mr. Keene, a brother-in-law of Mr. Chamberlain, occupied the desk. Prof. Bartlett offered prayer and then made the following remarks:

As we hold this service, our friend is on his way home, not as he expected and we hoped, in life and health, to revisit home and friends, but to be laid in his last long home, the resting place of all—the grave. It is well for us, to-day, to feel and admit our weakness and our entire dependence upon God, and ask for help and knowledge from above to consider our ways and apply our hearts unto wisdom.

"If a man die, shall he live again?" Nature, with a thousand tongues, answers, aye! God whispers hope through the works of creation, but broadly proclaims the promise, through Christ, of a life to come.

"So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts to wisdom." A wiser prayer was never made. Let us all send up this prayer from our hearts. It is well and right for men to indulge in hopes and anticipations of future health, happiness and prosperity, and to use all proper and honorable means to realize them, but everything of the kind should be tempered by the remembrance that they may all "fade as a leaf," and are very uncertain; that life is short and death sure, and needs preparation to meet it calmly. Death comes to men in all shapes; sometimes suddenly, and sometimes gradually, but to all it comes sooner or later, and each death is, to the living, a warning that their turn may come next, and an inquiry whether they are prepared.

Religion is not the gloomy thing that many think it to be. It would be strange indeed if it were when it takes away the fear of death and assures us of a happy immortality. Moroseness is not righteousness, crustiness is not piety. Piety is joyful, truthful and loving. Religion is no dream; it is a joyful reality, an assured thing, a settled fact, and will remain with a man when all earthly things shall slip from his grasp forever.

Mr. W. M. Chamberlain being called on, gave a short sketch of his friend and classmate, much as follows:

Most of those present knew our deceased friend by reputation, if not otherwise, and I see before me several whom I know to have been intimate with him. I have not seen him for more than two years and only corresponded with him occasionally, but the bonds of friendship which long years of intimacy had knit between us were never weakened. At Hartford we sat side by side at the table, in the school and study rooms and were continually together. In after years

we took pleasure in meeting whenever we could, and I can now look back to many pleasant hours spent in his company. His intellect was a brilliant one; and wherever he went he was sure to make his influence felt. He took a broad, liberal view of human nature, and was generous and open hearted almost to a fault. His varied accomplishments, his store of information, and his genuine wit and sparkling humor always made him a desirable and pleasant companion, while his splendid business capacities rendered him valuable in his particular line. His career was short, as we estimate life. He was not a meteor shot through space, which dies away and leaves no trace behind; he was a burning and a shining intellectual light, which rose steadily and rapidly, but ere it reached its noontide glory was suddenly quenched in darkness. Those who knew him will miss his genial face and intelligent conversation, and his death makes a gap in the ranks of deaf-mutes hard indeed to fill. We had much in common in nature, taste and feeling, and, while I mourn for him, yet I am free to admit that it may be a blessing in disguise for his relatives and friends, and have no doubt that, in future years, we shall be able to look back on this, as on many other things, and see that it was ordered by an over-ruling Providence for the best good of all concerned.

Rev. Mr. Keene made a few appropriate remarks. He said that this was a moment for thought and feeling, not for words. The Almighty had spoken, and it was not for man to say anything. The momentous question was forced upon us to-day, "How to prepare for death." True preparation did not consist in devotion to the world, its riches, honor or glory. To get wisdom and understanding; to live aright; to study and obey the bible; to cultivate and cherish an unflinching faith in the Lord Jesus Christ—this was the only safe way. If we would only use the same care and wisdom in regard to our spiritual concerns that we do in worldly matters we should be truly wise. The choice was before us to-day whom we would serve. Choose now; choose wisely; delays and bad choice were equally dangerous. Christians would do well to see that they are faithful to their friends in life, that they may have no neglected duty or slighted opportunity to mourn when the end cometh.

He thanked the Association, in behalf of the relatives, for the ready assistance, consideration and sympathy which had been given and shown, and assured them that all was appreciated and would be held in grateful remembrance.

The services closed with prayer by Prof. Bartlett and the benediction by Mr. Keene.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes in New York City, held a service in the Summer St. Episcopal Church in this city on a Sunday in June, which was well attended. The Deaf Mutes of Boston are always glad to see Dr. Gallaudet and would like to see his genial face oftener.

Prof. D. E. Bartlett preached to the Boston Deaf-Mute Christian Association on Sunday, July 7th. His text was "The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." No one who knows Mr. Bartlett needs to be told that the sermon was a powerful one and obtained the undivided attention of the mute congregation, who numbered 75.

The Sunday services of the "Boston Deaf-Mute Christian Association" are, for the present, conducted by members in turn, agreeably to the invitation of Mr. Bailey, who is the regular Leader of the morning services, and expressed a wish for a short relief from his duties. Prof. Bartlett will officiate occasionally during the vacation of the American Asylum at Hartford, where he is a teacher. Amos Smith, Esq., has charge of the "Berean" or Bible Class on Sunday afternoon and the evening prayer-meeting is conducted in turn by various members. There is also a week-day prayer meeting on Friday evenings, the attendance at which shows a commendable interest in things spiritual on the part of a fair proportion of the mute community.

PERSONAL. We received a call, lately, from Mr. William Gray, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who is an assistant teacher in the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Gray is a native of Scotland and was educated there; we were quite interested in him and found him an intelligent and sensible man. He was on his way to New York to visit relatives there. He is likely to attend the Convention and if he does so, will doubtless carry away much to tell his friends in the Provinces.

Prof. Wilson Whiton, of the American Asylum at Hartford, looks into our office quite frequently. His numerous friends will be glad to hear that he is hale and hearty and seems good for many years longer in the service in which he has spent so many years.

Geo. Wing, Esq., of Bangor, Me., President of the "New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-mutes," was in Boston for a few days lately. We saw a good deal of him and enjoyed his society much. He would probably have staid longer, but the news of the death of his friend and fellow townsman, Mr. T. J. Chamberlain, and a desire to attend the funeral, induced him to return home.

For the Gazette.

A FEW HINTS FOR THE AUGUST CONVENTION.

Though this Convention is more specially a convention of graduates (former pupils) of the New York Institution, it will be seen by the notice in the June number of the *GAZETTE*, that "a general invitation is extended to all the friends of Dr. Peet and of the Association to participate in the exercises of the coming celebration and presentation." I hope therefore, that we shall have the largest gathering of deaf-mutes ever yet seen in this or any other country, and the number of graduates of the New York Institution, (about fourteen hundred, of whom perhaps a thousand may be living,) is probably larger than has gone out from any similar institution. Besides the interest of the ceremonies themselves, and of the eloquent addresses in signs to be expected, multitudes of deaf-mutes will have such an opportunity as they probably never will have again to renew old friendships, hear of the welfare of former schoolmates, and form new acquaintances. All who attend will gather pleasant materials for thought and conversation for years afterwards. That the greatest benefit may accrue to the cause of science, and of deaf-mute education, and to those deaf-mutes themselves who attend, I offer a few suggestions.

I. Provide yourself with an ample package of photographs, (*cartes de visite*), of yourself, and of your wife and children if you have any. These you can exchange with such of your old schoolmates and teachers as are equally provided with *cartes*. In this way you may make a collection of speaking likenesses of old friends and school-mates, which, in after years, will seem to you invaluable, and which you could hardly make, except at such a convention as we are going to have.

II. It is very desirable to collect, at this convention; such statistics as were collected from the former pupils of the Hartford Asylum, at the two gatherings of deaf-mutes held there a few years since. But to question several hundred deaf-mutes and note down their answers, will be a job that will rather obstruct the pleasant social intercourse to which the time not occupied with the ceremonies of the occasion should be given. Therefore I earnestly advise every deaf-mute who proposes to attend the Convention to provide himself before-hand with answers fairly written out, to such questions as the following: (The statements to be handed to the new Principal, I. L. Peet, or his deputy.)

1. Your name? Date of birth? Place of birth?
2. Name and place of birth of your father? Where your ancestors came from?
3. Cause of deafness? Age of becoming deaf?
4. When admitted in school? Who was your teacher? When graduated?
5. Where do you now live? What is your occupation? Circumstances? (If a farmer, state what kind of a farm, how large, whether you own it? &c.)
6. Have you a family? When married? How many children? Any deceased?
7. Is your wife a deaf-mute? If so, give the particulars, 1, 2, 3, 4, for her.
8. Are any of your children deaf and dumb? If so, how old? Are they in school?
9. Give the names of all your children, and any information about them that you may think interesting. Do they spell with their fingers? When small, did they learn to talk earlier and more readily by signs or by speech?

10. How do you converse with your neighbors? Do many of them understand signs, or the manual alphabet?

11. Do you use any contrivances or precautions to make up for your inability to hear a distant call, or warnings of danger? If so, describe them. (For instance, if a farmer, how does your wife summon you from a distant field to dinner, or to see a visitor?)

12. Can you transact business with ease and certainty by means of writing?

13. What books do you like most to read? Do you take a newspaper?

14. Are you a professor of religion? If so, in what communion? How do you get a share of the benefit of a religious meeting? (Does any one communicate to you by the manual alphabet, or by writing some of the heads of the sermon, etc?)

15. Have you travelled much? Are you fond of travelling?

16. Do you try to lay up money for sickness and old age?

IV. Those who cannot attend are requested to send all these particulars and anything else they may think interesting in letters addressed to Mr. Peet.

V. Make out and bring with you, if you come, or send if you cannot come, a statement embracing under the above heads all the information you have or can get respecting any deaf-mute known to you, who is deceased, (remember to give time and cause of death, age, and whether leaving a family,) or who, from having moved to a distance or from other causes is not likely to attend.

I have for these suggestions the approbation and authority of Dr. H. P. Peet and of his son, the Principal elect.

JOHN R. BURNET,

Livingston, N. J.

For the Gazette.

REPLY TO MR. CARLIN.

FRIEND CARLIN:—When I wrote my remarks on your letter to the *New York Post*, I had no idea or intention of placing you in a "ridiculous position," and I really cannot see that I have done so.

I see no occasion for me to "measure lances" with you, although I might find a longer one than yours in the pine forests here-about, but I take exceptions to some things you have written and shall state my objections and explain my inferences at one and the same time.

You infer that I am "in the same category with the advocates of the Language of Signs, urging its continuance in all the institutions as a mode of deaf-mute instruction." I am compelled to use your own language and say that "I shall best be charitable to say that that erroneous conclusion came from a very hasty and careless perusal" of the article from which you quote; no careful reader of the article in question will think that I approve the use of signs in the institutions as much as they are now used in the instruction of deaf-mutes. In the same article from which you draw your inference, I said "as far as semi-mutes are concerned, that is, children who lose their sense of hearing in childhood, and do not lose their ability to articulate, every effort should be made to preserve speech to them, and pantomime, or sign language, should be used only when absolutely necessary to help the comprehension of an idea."

In teaching *deaf-mutes*, we agree with Mr. Hubbard that signs, while necessary to the first stages of instruction in some degree, should not be made the principal means of communication between teacher and pupil. We object to the use, in the school-rooms, of "that complicated pantomimic dialect, built up by forty years of thought, skill and labor, intended to be perfect, full and comprehensive, but which in reality makes the deaf-mute a foreigner to his own

friends and to his own literature, &c. &c. I fail to see any ground for your inference.

Again, you say "For one, I would indeed be exceedingly glad to see the sign language thrown to the monkeys and every mute taught to love spelling, writing and *reading books and newspapers*, thus rendering my address to them utterly unnecessary." If it had not been for this very sign language, which you appear to hold in supreme contempt, both you and I should have been in a poor way intellectually, premising the lack of any other means of laying the foundation of our education; hence, we are deeply indebted to it; and further, while I grant that if the mutes did love spelling, writing and reading more than they do now, as a general thing, it would be a very desirable and beneficial thing, yet I fail to see how it would render lectures, addresses, &c. utterly unnecessary. I find hearing men of all classes attending and relishing the lectures and addresses of their fellow-men and it is fair to presume that the well educated mute would never lose his taste for them; on the contrary, being better able to understand, he would better enjoy them. In regard to my saying that you appeared to have no doubt that if you had had the benefits of the *German system* of instruction, you should now be able to hold forth &c. I will only say, that in your letter to the *Post* you represent yourself as a deaf-mute, *who, unfortunately for him, was never taught articulation* (I do not pretend to quote your exact words, having mislaid the letter, but I give the idea sufficiently correctly.) Now, as the *German System* (so called) was the only one in existence, as regards articulation, at the time when you were of proper age for school, it was a natural inference that you looked back on your not having enjoyed its advantages, in your youth, with the same regret that the Israelites of old longed for the flesh pots of Egypt, with this difference; they *knew* of what they regretted the loss, *by experience*, while your supposition that it is unfortunate that you were not taught articulation is merely an idea from the realm of possibilities, and barely lacking an *im* as prefix. You say the German System is defective; I don't doubt it; still it is the only one of which you could have enjoyed the advantages (whatever they may have been) and the only one to which you could look back. I might have modified my language and substituted, "been instructed by means of articulation" for "had the benefits of the German System," but I can't see how that would have altered the case.

You say "the interesting exhibition of little Mary Hubbard before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee convinced me fully of the possibility of teaching quick-minded mutes articulation." Little Mary Hubbard never was a *mute* and I object to her being taken for proof that *mutes* can be taught articulation. That mutes *can* be taught to articulate, I have never denied, but I contend that it is a waste of time and productive of no equivalent for the labor expended in either the amount of education imparted or the extent to which it enables the mute to communicate orally. Instruction, imparted by the manual alphabet and writing, using signs only when absolutely necessary, will better fit the *mute* for intercourse with the world, besides doing it in much less time, than the painful, unnatural process of articulation.

That "many graduates are losing much of what they learned, is not so much attributable to the fact that they were educated mainly by the Sign Language, as to their neglect to continue to increase their knowledge by reading and writing after leaving school and to the indifference or ignorance of those with whom they come in contact. Of this you yourself are a standing endorsement. If you had been content with what education you had when you left school, you could not you have lost much of it already? Is the great proficien-

cy you have attained to in various branches of Literature, Science, and Art, owing to your having been taught to speak those "words and phrases necessary for your daily use" or to your having, by reading, writing, study, and intercourse with the world, increased your knowledge? Myself a semi-mute, and fully appreciating the value of the ability to articulate which I possess, and of the necessity, (not now so urgently experienced as formerly) of using all possible or probable means to *preserve* it. I nevertheless insist that signs, for certain purposes, cannot and will not be abolished; that the manual alphabet and signs are practicable as means of communication in *many* cases where articulation would be of no avail, and for the rest, I think you will find sundry timely and appropriate suggestions in J. R. B.'s communication in another column to which I refer you, and beg to subscribe myself, at the end of this somewhat lengthy and possibly somewhat irrelevant epistle,

Yours very truly.

W. MARTIN CHAMBERLAIN.

For the National Deaf Mute Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 21st 1867.

MR. EDITOR.—I returned to this laziest of towns, for so Little Rock is, on Tuesday last from Arkadelphia, Clark Co., where I hoped to effect a conjunction with the Blind Institution in getting up a school for deaf-mutes. Mr. Otis Patten, the able superintendent of that Institution, entered heartily into my scheme, and conferred with the Trustees of the Institution on the subject; but, at a meeting of the citizens held last Saturday, ex-Governor Flanigan, Mayor Wither- spoon and others expressed the fear that they might injure the interests of the Blind Institution by attempting the establishment of a Mute school.

I boarded at the Blind Institution during my sojourn of a few days in Arkadelphia. Mr. Patten, the superintendent, is nearly blind and can read only large print. He is the supreme directing power of the Institution; has power to appoint and dismiss his subordinates without consulting the Directors, and is full of energy and perseverance. A scholar in the true sense of that word, and a perfect gentleman withal, he is held in the highest esteem by the community. He is a Yankee, having been born in Maine. His wife is an accomplished lady, a capital writer, and is as large of stature as of heart. She is a professor of literature. The matron of the female department is married to a blind man. Miss Green, teacher of music, is a lady of elegant manners. She cannot see to read small print. I saw much in the Blind Institution to admire. It is in safe hands. One of the scholars is a Cherokee girl.

It was from Mr. Patten that I first heard of the charter of an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Fort Smith by the Legislature of Arkansas in 1860, and of the appointment of Directors. He showed me a copy of the first report of "the Arkansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" for the years 1860-1, from which I learned that Mr. Matthew Clark, a graduate of the New York Institution, was "appointed principal of the institution for the ensuing two years," with a salary of \$600, "payable quarterly in advance." No matron was selected; no steward. Among the resolutions adopted in organizing the school, it was "resolved further that if the said principal shall be absent, without leave of the President of the Board of Directors, at any time for two weeks, except in regular vacation, he shall forfeit his appointment." Mr. Clark was also a member of the Board of Directors. The Legislature, in 1860, appropriated to the Institution the sum of \$2,000 the first year and \$1500 for each subsequent year thereafter. The school *failed*, not from any lack of interest in it.

Arkadelphia is a mere village, and yet has six schools of a high grade besides the Blind Institution. A movement is on foot for erecting a college building for the Presbyterians. All the way from Little Rock to Arkadelphia the road is exceeding rough, and covered with a dense growth of forests. In some places the sand is extremely fine, and the ground blood-red. There is a great abundance of streams on the road from Little Rock to Arkadelphia. I saw quite a number of lizards running about in the streets of Arkadelphia, and yet no notice was taken of them. The horse flies here are the largest I have ever seen. No effort, as far as I can see, is made to destroy them as you down East do.

I consulted with Judge Watkin of this city, who was one of the Trustees of the Fort Smith school, on the subject of starting a mute school in this place; he pledged his cooperation with me in my enterprise; but strange to say, the *preachers*, knowing my radical proclivities, entered their protest against the establishment of a mute school in this city, nominally on account of the poverty of the people, really because I was for teaching black mutes.

Friday morning, I visited the colored schools, and was favorably impressed with their condition. The colored children behaved remarkably well; many of them looked bright and intelligent, not a few were good looking, not to say beautiful. I noticed two *white* girls in attendance, and learned that they were formerly slaves, living, moving and having their being with the blacks. By invitation I wrote on the blackboard the following words: "I had two colored mutes in the Kansas Institution, who were of great service to me in giving exhibitions. I am proud to say that I had no trouble with them. This is what makes me love all colored children,"

One of the white girls spoken of, interpreted the foregoing words for the benefit of the colored pupils. I also visited another colored school on the outskirts of the city, and at the request of the teacher, showed to his interesting scholars the mode of spelling on the fingers.

Yankees must come to Arkansas and build up schools in all parts of the State. Let papers be established throughout this State, which shall advocate the true interests of the people. In a former communication I spoke, or rather was made to speak, in glowing terms of the late Mr. Woodward. I spoke, be it remembered, from hearsay; not having had the privilege of seeing his writings. From what I have since heard in intelligent and cultivated literary circles, I am disposed to believe that I give him too much credit. Far from being the best newspaper writer in this State, he is rated a good scholar. Almost every man with whom I have conversed in writing, for a wonder, is below the average intellectual standard. Let a mute of moderate talents come to the city, which has no public school, and write rapidly, never mind violations of grammatical rules, and he will be looked upon as a prodigy of learning. I attended an examination of the college at Arkadelphia last week, although I, of course, could not hear the speeches there made. I saw an extract of an oration by one of the students printed in the Arkadelphia paper. Considering the source whence it emanated, it was by no means an extraordinary performance; but it would do credit to a public school. It was called "beautiful, exceedingly," by the writer, though, and rated high.

Mr. Colby, superintendent of colored schools in Arkansas, is a classical scholar. He is from the North, however, and was educated in a first-class school there. His colleagues, both male and female, are all well-educated—having been brought up in the North.

No interest whatever is taken in the education of children, and it will cost a teacher many *fierce* struggles to set the ball in motion. The Blind Institution is the *only* benevolent institution in Arkansas,

a State of *thirty* years standing. It still struggles at a poor, half-dying rate, and it is feared that it will have to be given up. Little Rock has no school of a high grade, no, not one. A gentleman, however, from old Kentucky, is now in town, making an effort to inaugurate a commercial college. In a few days he will be glad to quit Little Rock and the State, I guess.

JOE, THE JERSEY MUTE.

For the Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 29, 1867.

MR. EDITOR; Sir: Should you have room in the GAZETTE for August, please insert the following. This month is generally the time for closing the mute schools in this country, and most of the scholars rejoice when the time arrives for them to start homeward to meet dear friends they have not seen for nine long months. They rejoice that they can be at home once more to enjoy vacation. This is natural with children.

After a pleasant term of nine months, our school is now closed, and the scholars have gone home. For three days we had an examination that proved satisfactory to all the officers. The High Class was examined in the Chapel. After their teacher had finished his task, they were closely questioned by some of the other officers, and generally gave ready answers.

This class was but recently instituted, and so far has done very well. It is composed of three divisions. Those who complete their seventh year in the First Class, or Primary Department, are selected for the first division of the three years' course in the High Class. Those composing the first division are selected for the second division, and those in the second division are selected for the third division, thus completing the full course of three years in the Academic Department. This is deemed sufficient to qualify them to enter College at Washington, should any desire to avail themselves of a collegiate education. All the divisions are instructed by the same teacher, but have different studies.

Two of our teachers resigned at the close of the present term. Mr. Ezra W. Brown, a graduate of this Institution, and an instructor for three years, found it would not agree with his health to remain longer. He will engage in other occupations. Miss Mary J. Willard, daughter of the founder of the mute school in Indiana, who took his place on his resignation, and for three years filled the position of an instructress, left to change her life and name. The vacancies will be filled in the fall.

Three weeks before the close, we met with a calamity that thrust us all from rejoicing at the near approach of vacation, into sorrow and mourning at the drowning of one of our young boys.

On Saturday afternoon several boys repaired to Pleasant Run, a mile east of the Institute, to bathe and swim. The party was composed entirely of young boys. One of their number, Andrew J. Beaman, a lad twelve years old, of Rodgersville, Henry Co., slipped into a deep hole, and before any assistance could be rendered, he was too far gone to be restored. He was dragged out with a pole by one of the boys, while another ran to the Institute to report the calamity. The Steward, happening to be present, hurried with a carriage to the spot, and brought his body to the Institute. The physician was called, but pronounced life extinct.

The next day all the inmates assembled in the chapel, where a funeral sermon was delivered by the Superintendent. At its close after an appropriate prayer, a procession, headed by the class to which he belonged, and its teacher, followed the remains to the graveyard near by, where they were interred.

His drowning, funeral preparations, funeral sermon, and burial

were all accomplished in about twenty-four hours. He had been at school only about eight months, and left a letter on his slate which he wrote on the morning previous to his drowning, as follows:

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8th, 1867.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I am glad to stay in school. I have been here for eight months. I shall go home in three weeks. I shall meet brother, sisters, and friends. I should be very glad to meet all of my friends, and mother, brother, and sisters. I have learned Jacob's Part I. I can write a short letter, but I cannot write a long one. I did expect a letter from you last week, but I did not get no letter from you. Mr. MacIntire wishes you to send some money to him. He will pay my fare home. I wish Moses Clapper and Elizabeth to come after me in three weeks. When I come home, I shall play with David and Henry. It is true. Do Moses Clapper and Elizabeth live at home now? I expect a letter from my sister, and mother soon. I am learning very fast. I frequently write my lessons in the morning and afternoon. I expect a letter from you soon.

TO MOSES CLAPPER.

FROM ANDREW J. BEEMAN.

Our Institution is in a prosperous condition in all its departments. We have two large and commodious shops where about forty boys are taught trades.

The late Legislature appropriated \$90,000 to the Institution to defray its expenses for the two ensuing years; besides this we had a balance of \$12,000 on hand, making a total of \$102,000.

Of late the salaries of the teachers have been raised, and are as follows:—

Thomas MacIntire. Supt.	\$1,400
Horace S. Gillet. Teacher.....	1,500
Wm. H. Latham. "	1,500
Wm. S. Marshall. "	1,100
Walter W. Angus. "	1,000
Sidney J. Vail. "	1,000
William M. French. "	800
Ezra W. Brown. "	500
Mary J. Willard. "	400
Chapin S. Foster. Steward.	800
Julia A. Taylor. Matron.	400
Louisa B. Paige. Ass't Matron.	300
Geo. Eberhart. Master of Cabinet Shop.	1,000
G. L. Strang. Master of Shoe Shop.	1,000

Number of teachers in Literary Department, 8; in Mechanical, 2; Number of pupils, 162; number admitted from the foundation of the Institution, 894; number of volumes in Library, 2000; original cost of ground, \$6,000; cost *per capita* each pupil, \$240; average total annual cost of Institution, \$35,150; number of mutes in the State, 1,100; cost of buildings and improvements, \$158,000. W. M. F.

For the Gazette.

THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED IN DANVILLE, KY., BY THE 'DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY.'

The ninety-first anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence came on Thursday last, and passed off in a quiet manner in the "Deaf-Mute" Society. There was no celebration in the town on account of too many rebels living here. It is a great pity that so many people do not honor their bold and patriotic forefathers' memory. We are still clinging to the Union and the flag which has protected us from all dangers.

We feel very grateful towards the Most Supreme for his exhaustless kindness in allowing us, the members of the "Deaf-Mute" Socie-

ty, once more to enjoy ourselves in celebrating the great National Day. The Society is taught to honor the Fourth, by celebrating it every year, according to its laws.

Well, we must go back to our subject. The chapel was appropriately and nicely decorated with as many portraits and pictures of great statesmen and generals of the revolutionary days and as many beautiful flowers as we could get, thus rendering it wonderfully beautiful.

The Fourth came off, very bright and beautiful. The two marshalls, one from each of the two divisions, called *Gallaudet* and *Clerc*, of the Society, with Miss M. Couch, of Tennessee, and Miss E. Beard, of Ky., as assistants, did finely, conducting the pupils to the chapel. At 9½ A. M., the chairman called the assembly to order, and requested, Mr. John A. Jacobs, Jr, to offer prayer, which was very solemn and had a suitable effect on the hearts of all present. The chairman explained to the assembly the reasons why the Fourth should be honored and what they met in the chapel for, and then he called on John M. Garth, of Lexington, Ky., who delivered an address upon the life of Pyrrhus,—very good and interesting. And John Welch, of Louisville, Ky., upon the life and works of our native statesman Henry Clay, and Sterry Fletcher, of Paducah, Ky., upon Benj. Franklin's life spoke very well, and received the praises of the assembly. After prayer by C. H. Talbot, the assembly dispersed and went home, to enjoy their nice dinner. At 2.30 P. M. the assembly met in the same manner and place as before. After prayer by the chairman, Campbell Carr, of Frankfort, Ky., was called upon to speak, and he took the floor upon the revolt of the colonies in New England. He spoke for one hour, very eloquently. The assembly frequently applauded. The chairman gave the assembly five minutes of recess. After the recess was over, Mr. Alexander Adams of Somerset, Ky., and Wm. Reed, of Frankfort, Ky. were called upon and spoke on the lives of William the Conqueror and of Alexander the Great; these remarks were listened to with fixed attention and were quite interesting. Each received hearty cheers from the meeting at the close of his discourse. After prayer by John A. Jacobs, jr., the assembly dispersed and went home. They did not seem to be tired or bored, although the speaking lasted nearly six hours. This celebration by the society is said to be the most successful and splendid one that they ever held.

G. T. S.

NOTICE.

The second biennial convention of the Empire-State Association of deaf-mutes will be held at the N. Y. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Fanwood, on Washington Heights, on the 28th and 29th of August, 1867.

The occasion will fortunately coincide with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Institution, and also with a parting presentation to the venerable Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., who will soon release himself from the responsible duties of its principal on account of advanced age.

An oration will be delivered by Mr. W. W. Angus, of Indianapolis, Ind., and addresses by other gentlemen, both deaf and hearing.

On the third day, August 30th, service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, and other clergymen, at 12 o'clock, in St. Ann's Church for Deaf-mutes, on 18th Street, near Fifth Avenue, to be followed by a collation in the basement of the church.

The board of directors of the Institution will be happy to entertain as many graduates of the Institution and members of the Association as the spacious building will accommodate.

No effort will be spared to procure free return-tickets for those attending the convention, both by railroad and steamboat in New York State. The following committee of arrangements, M. D. Bartlett, of Brooklyn; N. M. Duncan, and D. R. Tillinghast, of N. Y., will make every effort for the comfort and convenience of all those attending the convention.

The above mentioned gentlemen are also a committee to circulate the subscription for Dr. H. P. Peet's present. Mr. Bartlett is chairman of the committee, and to him funds can now be remitted, by mail, or otherwise, directed, Box 91, Brooklyn, N. Y. The committee will be glad to receive the funds as early as possible, to enable them to pre-estimate the value of the proposed present.

It is desirable that Dr. Peet should be the recipient of a gift which he shall prize during his declining years, and which, when he shall have been gathered to his fathers, shall remain to his descendants as a memento of his long-continued and effective labors in the cause of deaf-mute education.

A general invitation is extended to all the friends of Dr. Peet, and of the association, to participate in the exercises of the coming celebration and presentation.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Washington Heights, can be reached from New York City by three lines of public conveyance, viz:

1. By the way trains on the Hudson River Railroad from Chambers and 30th Streets, stopping at 132nd street. The Institution is about half a mile north of this station.

2. By the Third Avenue Horse Railroad to Harlem and thence by Stage.

3. By the Eighth Avenue Horse Railroad to 125th street and thence by Stage.

H. C. RIDER, Secretary.

JOHN WITSCHIEF, President.

I'M NOT A HEARER—I'M A DEAFER.—Such were the words of a little four year old girl who had been spoken to several times by her mother without an answer. "Daughter, I wish you to do so and so." No answer. "Don't you hear me?" All silent. "I say, don't you hear me?" Still silent. "Daughter," the voice became more authoritative, "answer me;" and then, looking up with a roguish smile the words came out, "Mamma, I'm not a hearer—I'm a deaffer."

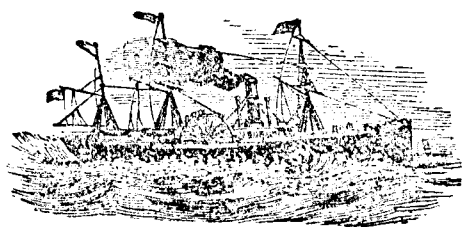
Thinks I, that's a good text, little one; you certainly are not alone there; surely, there are a good many deafers in the world. How many there are that having ears, hear not! How many go into the temple of God and sit before him as his people, and look at the minister, at least till their eyelids drop together, and yet are deafers. How many whose minds are so intent on their business, pursuits or pleasures, while professedly worshipping the Lord, that the word preached fails to reach their hearts, and, consequently, though having ears, are nothing more nor less than deafers. How many bow their heads deferently in prayer, and apparently with great reverence are listening to the supplication, who hear not a syllable because they are deafers.

Deafers—yes, they are all around, in the church, in the sabbath school, in the family, everywhere we find them.

'Tis sad to think how many there are in this christian community who, in reference to everything pertaining to their best, their eternal interests, can with truth adopt the language of this child, "I'm not a hearer—I'm a deaffer."

WE SMILE at the ignorance of the savage who cuts down the tree in order to reach the fruits; but the fact is, that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is over eager and impatient in the pursuit of pleasure. To such, the present moment is as everything, and the future as nothing; he borrows, therefore, from the future at a most usurious and ruinous interest.

FOREIGN ITEMS.



NORTHERN COUNTIES DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to the Northern Counties Deaf and Dumb Institution was held yesterday, in the school room at the Institution in this town. The Chairman expressed his pleasure in presiding over the annual meeting of an institution which had peculiar claims for public support, and the beneficial effects of which had for many years back been experienced by large numbers of children who had come under its training. He hoped to see the benefits of the institution still further extended. Charity was the very soul of social life, and there were few cases in which the charity of the benevolent should be more freely dispensed than in aid of the proper upbringing of children such as were cared for in that building.—The inmates afterwards underwent a somewhat trying examination, the youngest pupils—commencing with one lad who had only been in the institution for a month—being taken first and the others being questioned according to the length of time they had been under training. Answers were given to all the questions with remarkable cleverness, and a few of the older pupils displayed uncommon efficiency in scriptural, historical, and geographical knowledge, and in grammar and arithmetic. In the construction of sentences considerable proficiency was also exhibited. A number of beautiful specimens of handwriting and drawing were shown. The examination lasted upwards of an hour, and reflected great credit on the teachers, and especially on the head-master Mr. Neill and the matron, Mrs. Neill, under whose care the institution of late years has been making marked progress. The report of the committee was read, after the examination, by Mr. Taylor who also moved its adoption. The report is as follows:—"It is in the highest degree gratifying to the committee to be able to report the continued efficiency of the establishment in its various departments. Among the many charitable institutions established and maintained by the benevolence of the public, few have a stronger claim upon our sympathy than those for the education and training of the deaf-mute. His privation is acknowledged by the most eminent philanthropists to be one of the greatest to which our common nature is liable. His condition, while uninstructed, is dark and desolate, and no unaided effort of parents, however anxious, can avail anything to dispel the mental and moral darkness with which his mind is enshrouded. Without the special education, which such institutions as this only can afford, he must remain ignorant of every truth fitted for a child of immortality—a heathen in a Christian country, or it may be in the bosom of a Christian family. Previous to the establishment of this institution, few indeed of the deaf and dumb in the North of England had the advantages of education. Since its commencement it has received 260 pupils (155 boys and 105 girls). During the past year twelve pupils have left the Institution, and fourteen new pupils have been admitted, the present number being seventy-nine (45 boys and 34 girls). Of the boys who have left the Institution during the past year, one has become a farmer, one a tailor, one a joiner, and another a molder; two have been discharged, their mental capacities being deficient, and two did not return after the holidays, from the inability of their friends to continue the required payment. The girls who left are employed in needle-work or in otherwise assisting their parents at home. The health of inmates, as will be seen from the medical report, has during the year been remarkably good, no epidemic of any sort having occurred. Any slight ailment has received the kind and gratuitous attention of Mr. Russell, to whom the cordial thanks of the committee are due. The outlay for the year 1866 amounted to £1,464 14s. 5d., and the total income, including a legacy and several donations, was £1,416 18s. 3d., showing a deficiency on the year of £47 16s. 2d. The following donations, &c., have

been received:—From the Rev. H. W. Wright, being interest of Chaplaincy Fund, £30 11s. 6d.; Mr Robert Ormston, Newcastle, £10 10s.; Mrs Grace, Lovaine Crescent, Newcastle, £10; Mrs Spencer, Helmington Hall, £10; Rev. Matthew Burrell, Chatton, £5; the Executors of the late Mr James Dale, £200—less legacy duty, £20—£180. To these benefactors the committee beg to return their sincere thanks, also to the Incumbents of Chester-le-Street and Crosby Ravensworth for the proceeds of an offertory in their respective churches. The Tynemouth Ladies' Association, Miss Watson, Sunderland, Mrs. Spencer, Helmington Hall, and Miss Rosina Murray, Whitehaven, still evince the interest they take in the charity by obtaining subscriptions in their respective localities in aid of the funds. Your committee would also acknowledge with thanks the gift of two keels of coals from the owners of North Seaton Colliery, per Mr Hugh Taylor, Chipchase Castle. For several years past the financial condition of the Institution has been a source of increasing anxiety to the committee, and especially so during the past year. A reference to the cash account will show that the necessary outlay for the past year has exceeded the regular income by no less a sum than £315. This excess has arisen from two causes, viz., the high price of all articles of consumption, and the large increase in the number of pupils, who have during the last 20 years increased four-fold, while during the same period the subscriptions have only increased from £320 to £412. Each inmate costs on an average about £20 yearly; and allowing that one-half of this is paid by the friends of the child, £10 is still required from the funds of the charity. As the institution possesses little or no funded property, it is evident, therefore, that the subscription list requires to be considerably increased; in short, to place it on a par with similar institutions in the kingdom, its income from this source ought to be doubled. The institutions for the deaf and dumb in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, possess incomes from funded property, and annual subscriptions averaging from £9 to £11 for each pupil, while this institution, from the same sources, has only between £5 and £6. The committee do not believe that the small amount of annual support received from the public arises from any want of interest in the object and welfare of the institution, but from its necessities not being sufficiently known. They, therefore, feel satisfied that a plain statement of its rapidly extending operations and its consequent requirements will be sufficient to awaken and call forth the aid and sympathy of a generous public." The medical report was extremely satisfactory, it merely contained the remark that "during the last year the health of the inmates has been remarkably good, thanks to the fine airy situation of the institution." Mr Philipson seconded the adoption of the report, and spoke of the Institution as one which he had always peculiar pleasure in visiting. The regularity always observed in connection with the Institution, both internally and externally, was such that no one could visit the house without feeling pleased at what they saw in the management. The excellence of the management and the teaching had been well exemplified that day.—The following gentlemen were appointed to form the committee for the ensuing year:—The Rev. H. W. Wright, the Rev. W. R. Burnet, Ald. Ingledew, Ald. Pollard, Messrs R. Plummer, William Waiels, John Taylor, G. H. Philipson, John Russell, Thomas Hodgkin, W. H. Budden, and Thomas Stokoe. Dr Philipson, having kindly offered his professional services in attending the pupils in cases of illness, was appointed physician to the Institution, The Marquess of Bute, Lord Eldon, Lord Hastings, and Lord Warkworth, were selected to fill the vacancies in the list of vice-presidents. The Chairman said that, before separating, he had great pleasure, in the name of the committee, in acknowledging the valuable services of Mr Neill, the master, and Mrs Neill, the matron. He moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to them. The motion was seconded by Mr. Taylor, and a similar compliment having been paid Mr. Ellison for presiding, the meeting terminated.—*Newcastle, Eng. Daily Journal, May 18th,*

DEAF MUTES.—The first meeting of the Clark Institution for Deaf Mutes will be held at Northampton on the 15th inst., to see if the members will accept the act of incorporation, and if so to organize the corporation. Among other persons named in the act is James B. Congdon, Esq., of this city.

—When you are angry, don't write. Words when spoken are air, but when written, are things.

A month or two ago, there was a large and destructive fire in Chicago, Ill., at which several fire-men lost their lives. Measures were taken to raise money for the relief of the families of the men killed, and among other things, Prof. P. G. Gillett, Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, with a number of pupils, gave, by request, an exhibition in Crosby's Opera House, the free use of which was given to them by the owner.

The Chicago *Journal* gives the following account of the exhibition.

THE FIREMEN'S BENEFIT.—The families of the recent deceased firemen received a most substantial benefit upon the occasion of Prof. Gillett's exhibition of his deaf mutes from the Asylum at Jacksonville, every available inch of the Opera House being filled, not only seats but also aisles and lobbies, and hundreds being obliged to go away unable to get into the building. T. B. Brown, Esq., President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, presided and introduced Rev. E. G. Taylor, Pastor of the Union Park Baptist Church, who opened the exercises with prayer. Prof. Gillett made a short address, alluding to the prosperity of the institution, the success of various courses of instruction, and the difficulties in the way of teaching deaf mutes. The class then went through a variety of intensely interesting exercises in writing, consisting of short compositions, exercises in grammar, and mathematical problems, and recitations were given of the Lord's Prayer, the Sacrifice of Abraham, Resurrection of Lazarus, and other pieces, exclusively by signs, which were done with exceeding grace, and so graphically, that they could easily be comprehended, almost without verbal explanation. One of the most interesting features of the evening, was an exercise wherein two very interesting little girls, deaf mutes, communicated with each other in nine different ways, viz: by writing; by natural signs; by the single hand alphabet; by the double hand alphabet; by an alphabet of one hand and features; by the brachial alphabet; by the feet, the hands being tied; by facial expression both hands and feet being tied; by touch, one being blindfolded, the key to the facial expression being that each letter stands for an emotion, as "a" for "admiration," "b" for "boldness," etc., which emotions are expressed in the face with wonderful dramatic power. In fact, the dramatic and imitative powers of many of these children far surpass anything of the kind we have ever seen in those gifted with speech and hearing, and proves the truth of of the old law of nature's compensations. The exercises throughout were of great interest, and the mutes, no less than the audience, seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the occasion. The pupils who took the principal parts in the exercises were Louie Getty, Alta Levi, Mary Hotchkiss, Master McWade, Master M. McMahon, Charles W. Clements, and Miss Carrie Hathaway. The music was furnished by a very excellent orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Vaas.

PICKED UP.—As the train on the Minnesota Valley Railroad was nearing the Depot at West St. Paul, on the afternoon of June 28, it took a passenger aboard in a manner some what novel. The man, whose name was Jno. Fountain, deaf and dumb, and formerly a pupil of the Wisconsin Institute at Delavan, is a cooper at Minneapolis and at the time was doing just the thing which a person in his state ought never to do—walking on the Railroad. He heard nothing and the first thing he knew he found himself on the cow-catcher of the Belle Plain engine escorting the train toward the station. The fireman immediately went out on the engine and secured the man. He had been injured in no way except a slight bruise on one arm. When the engine struck him they were going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and it was a great miracle that he was not instantly killed.

The Elmira N. Y. *Gazette* tells a wonderful story of a kettle which is supposed to have been found deep under ground, with the following inscription: "Adam and Eve boiled soap in this kettle in the year of the world 400," and alleges that, therefore, Elmira must have been the Garden of Eden.

These two lines are put in, not from any inherent interest, but from a desire to avoid that which nature abhors, viz: a vacuum.

An English paper tells the following unique story of a lover's stratagem. It is no very odd thing for love to make its victims dumb: but the mute eloquence of the eye, or the flush of the tell-tale cheek, is more than words:

"A gentleman lost his heart to a deaf and dumb instructress. The lover passed himself off as in the same condition; entered the school where the young lady presided, and learned from her at the same time the art of communicating his ideas by the tokens she taught and his feelings by the tokens in which even Ovid, with all his genius and learning, can be out-done by a simple milkmaid. In six months the romantic swain led the young lady to the altar; but, when the paper was handed him to sign, containing the question, "Do you take this woman to be your true and lawful wife?" "I do," exclaimed the bridegroom, and the astonished priest dropped his book, and stood aghast; but the bridegroom picked it up, and the couple were made happy."



THE AMERICAN ASYLUM AT HARTFORD, CONN.

BY L. H. SIGOURNEY.

There stand forever! God will bear thee up,
While lesser things of earth shall pass away;
So sure is mercy still to crown the cup,
The bitterest of human destiny!
Joy! that a flame in noble hearts is left—
To light your shadow'd path, ye stricken and bereft.

Holy retreat of the unspotted soul!
That hearest not the world's loud tongue proclaim
Its tale of nothing o'er the maddening bowl,
Where pride and genius sink to guilt and shame,
Thou shalt survive a glory to mankind,
When we shall make our graves, nor leave a name behind.

There is no noise of mirth within thy halls,
Though the full flood of life is rolling there;
A thousand tongues, but still no echo falls—
A thousand prayers, but still no sounding prayer!
A thousand spirits there may swell the song,
Though 'tis the heart's deep music, silent, but how strong.

God has seal'd up all lips—all lips are still—
Has closed all ears, till sound itself is o'er—
And now no discord wakes a warring will,
Nor waves unholy, break on passion's shore.
Peace is the watchword, on this hallowed ground,
Religion speaks in silent eloquence around!

O God! thy dispensations none can tell
Nor human frailty dream how dark may be
Thy visitations on us; for the spell
That can unvail the future, sides with thee;
In thy blue home, Thou unapproach'd and high
One, and alone, is thy unchanging majesty.

Yet these shall turn impassioned to the sky,
In deep, though voiceless praise around thy throne
That they can grasp creation with an eye,
And read the lines that teach them 'tis thine own;
Well may ye glory in so proud a shrine,
Whose virtues almost make humanity divine.

[The following lines were pencilled many years since in the album of one of the teachers in the N. Y. Institution for Deaf Mutes, unbeknown to him. A long time after they had been written, on looking over the pages of the book, he discovered them, and perceived by the handwriting, the author to be his old friend J. R. B. * Though containing a reference almost too directly personal for publication, yet, for the beautiful graphic picture they give of an assembly of deaf mutes at worship in their silent language of gesture, we can not refrain from giving them a place in our paper.]

THE DEAF MUTES WORSHIPPING.

When B——t stands to pray or preach, and all
The eyes around drink in the thoughts that fall,
Not from the breathing lips and tuneful tongue,
But from the hand with graceful gesture flung;
The feelings that burn deep in his own breast
Ask not the aid of words to touch the rest;
But from the speaking limbs and changing face,
With all the thousand forms of motion's grace
Mind emanates in coruscations, fraught
With all the thousand varied shades of thought;
Where e'er they fall their own bright hues impart,
And glow reflected back from every heart.

* Burnet is by nature a poet, although entirely deaf since a mere child, he retains to a remarkable degree the memory of sound, and evidently appreciates the effect of rhythm and rhyme. We remember in time past having read genuine poetry from his pen. We will endeavor, in our future numbers to give some specimens of his thoughts in verse.



In Staunton, Va., Sept. 22d, 1865, at the residence of Job Turner, Esq., by Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, Mr. Robert Gan, of Woodstock, Va., (Penn. Inst.) to Miss Margaret E. Bean, of Staunton, (Va. Inst.)



In Bangor, Me., July 5th, 1867, of consumption, Charles Miller, (Am. Asylum.)

In Washington, D. C., July 18th, 1867, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Thomas J. Chamberlain, of Bangor, Me. A native of Maine and a graduate of the "Gallaudet High Class" at Hartford, he was long connected with the Registry of Deeds at Bangor, but at the time of his death had for over two years occupied a position in the Patent Office at Washington.

NOTICE.

DR. T. H. CALLAUDET AND LAURENT CLERC.

The Cartes De Visite of the first teachers of the Deaf-Mutes for sale, at 20 Cents each. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

WM. CULLINGWORTH Jr.,

MANAYUNK, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

DR. CLARK has returned from his tour West, and has taken at Rooms 140 Court Street, Room 5, where he will be happy to receive friends. DR. CLARK gives correct Phrenological examinations, also, advice to mothers as to the physical and moral training of their children.

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